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⑦① Applicant: Ardal og Sunndal Verk a.s.
Sørkedalsveien 6
Oslo 3(NO)

⑦② Inventor: Venas, Karl
Saupstadringen 107
N-7078 Saupstad(NO)

⑦④ Representative: Patentanwälte Zellentin
Zweibrückenstrasse 15
D-8000 München 2(DE)

⑥④ Method of and apparatus for treating and breaking up a liquid with the help of centripetal force.

⑥⑦ A hollow body, a rotor (5), with holes (8;9) in the bottom and the side wall, is immersed down into a liquid and caused to rotated with the help of a shaft (7) suspended over the liquid.

The liquid, which enters the rotor (5) through the hole (8) in the bottom, will, on account of the centripetal force, acquire a surface in the shape of a paraboloid of revolution. The centripetal force will throw the liquid out through the holes (9) in the side wall, whilst new liquid will continuously enter through the bottom of the rotor.

The shaft (7) for the rotor (5) can be hollow, and through this gas, solid or liquid materials can be added to the liquid.

The invention makes possible the treatment in various ways of different types of liquid, from aqueous suspensions to molten metal.

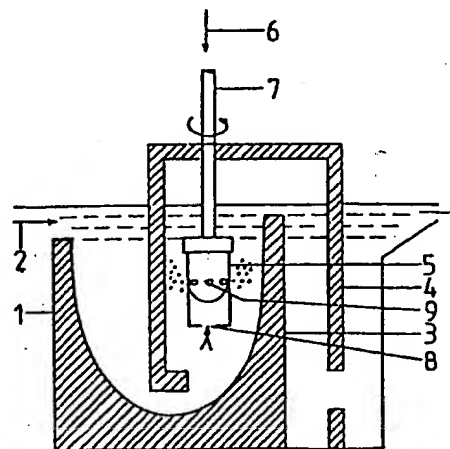


Fig. 2

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Method of and apparatus for treating and breaking up
a liquid with the help of centripetal force

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This invention relates to a method of treating and breaking up
("globulating") a liquid with the help of centripetal force, and also
apparatus for performing the method.

10 In this context, the term "liquid" refers to solutions and suspensions
in water, organic liquids and molten metal.

A large number of procedures are known for treating and breaking up
liquids, in which the treatment can consist of various ways of intro-
15 ducing substances into a liquid, and stirring this in order to make
the liquid as homogeneous as possible. The term "treatment" in this
context also refers to the removal of substances from a liquid, for
example a gas, by airing the liquid. Airing is particularly efficient
when the liquid is broken up into small drops and thrown out in a
20 vacuum or in a controlled atmosphere. Treatment can also involve the
transfer of a solid compound in a volatile, for example, by treating
the liquid with chlorine to remove contaminants in the form of
chlorides.

25 This present invention was made in connection with the refining of
molten metal, with particular reference to the treatment of molten
aluminium. In this connection, the operation usually involves the
removal of hydrogen and/or solid particles. It can also often be
30 necessary to reduce the content of unwanted alloying metals, such as
magnesium and iron.

Patents have been sought for a number of procedures for refining alu-
minium.

35 In Norwegian patent application 82 2913, Pechiney have made an exten-

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sive analysis of the problems in question and have, as a result of their work, invented a rotating gas-dispersing device which consists of a cylindrical rotor equipped with blades immersed in the metal, and connected to a hollow drive shaft through which the gas can be introduced. The rotor is perforated with paired channels, one of the channels in each pair being for molten metal, and the other for gas.

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This apparatus stirs the surface of the metal which is to be treated, and is costly to make and operate. The channels become corroded, and the gas is not used efficiently. The equipment does not operate satisfactorily.

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In their Norwegian provisional patent (utlegningsskrift) 137 601, Union Carbide have approached the problem from a different angle. Pre-heated inert gas is introduced into an enclosed refining vessel through a rotating gas injector. According to Union Carbide's Norwegian patent 134 754, this consists of a vertical shaft, with a drive arrangement at its upper end, and at the lower end fixed to a winged rotor. The shaft rotates in a stationary sheath, the lower end of which is equipped with wings and vertical channels between the wings, whereby, by rotating the rotor, gas is injected into the molten metal.

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This method produces a lively circulation of the gas in the metal and operates efficiently. However, the system is awkward. It is difficult to empty the apparatus, and the rotor breaks should solid particles enter the system.

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An object of the present invention is to avoid all forms of narrow channels in an apparatus for treating molten metal and other liquids.

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6 The invention refers to a procedure for treating and breaking up a liquid by means of centripetal force. This is achieved in that the liquid is introduced continuously through the bottom of a rotating hollow body immersed in the liquid, and in that the rotating liquid is forced out through holes in the side wall of the hollow body, and the treatment takes place whilst the metal is rotating.

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US patent 3,753,689 discloses a method of treating a nonhomogeneous melt with a gas. The melt is placed in a container, a ladle, in a reactor. The reactor can rotate rapidly about its vertical axis, and the surface of the metal thus acquires the shape of a paraboloid of
15 revolution, with a significantly larger surface than it had when the ladle was stationary. A suitable gas is introduced down into the ladle, and the metal is thus treated with the gas.

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The melt, according to this invention, acquires an enlarged surface for the gas treatment, but it is still only a question of surface treatment.

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Norwegian patent 24 835 describes the introduction of a rotating conical body down into the liquid. On account of the rotation, the liquid rotates, and the centripetal force causes the metal inside the body to rise up along the walls and be thrown out over the edge, falling like fine rain onto the surrounding liquid.

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The patent claims that the invention provides an efficient way of cleaning, scrubbing, drying and absorbing a gas. The opposite process, i.e. treating a liquid with a gas is, on the other hand, the purpose of the present invention.

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Norwegian patent 133 531 discloses an apparatus for producing granulated metal, consisting of a rotating hollow body with a hole in the bottom and holes in the side, partly submerged in the molten metal,

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and with a vertical hollow drive shaft. When this hollow body is caused to rotate, the metal, on account of the centripetal force, will be forced up inside the hollow body and ejected through the holes in the side. In operation, the holes in the side wall of the body can become clogged. Small quantities of inert gas can be introduced through the hollow shaft, and in this manner the holes in the side wall are kept open.

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The gas added has thus no chemical function.

To perform the method, the rotor must have a drive shaft - suspended over the surface of the liquid - which holds the rotor at a fixed or variable level with respect to the surface of the liquid during rotation, and the rotor must have one or more holes in the bottom and in the side wall. It is necessary that the holes in the side wall have a diameter of from 1 mm to 50 % of the diameter of the rotor. The bottom hole, which does not have to be circular, can have axes of 50 - 100 % of the diameter of the rotor.

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The number of holes in the side wall and how they are placed will depend upon the operation the apparatus is required to perform.

The total area of the side holes may be equal to, or greater, or less than the area of the bottom hole. In certain cases, it can be advantageous to have several bottom holes.

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Depending upon the nature of the operation, the rotor may, in action, have the holes in the side wall below the surface of the liquid, above the surface of the liquid, or both over and under the surface of the liquid outside the rotor.

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The rotor shaft is preferably hollow, and can be used for adding solid, liquid or gaseous material to the liquid.

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The rotor must be made of a material which can withstand the centripe-

6 tal forces and the stresses imposed by the liquid. For treating molten metals, the rotor can be made in one or more of the following materials: graphite, aluminium titanate, boron nitride, alumina, metallic titanium or more conventional ceramic materials.

10 With expedient choice of materials for making the rotor, unalloyed and alloyed metals, such as aluminium, magnesium, iron and ferro alloys, can be treated by the method in question. Water and an aqueous suspension such as sewage can also be treated according to the invention.

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Example 1

20 As an example of the method, a procedure for treating aluminium is given below, with reference to fig. 2.

In fig. 2, we see the vessel 1 in which the treatment is to take place. The vessel is placed in molten metal 2 flowing in the direction of the arrows. A dividing wall 3 and a "bell" 4 forces the metal to flow past the rotor 5 to which gas is added through the rotor shaft 7. Through the hole 8 in the bottom of the rotor 5, the metal rises into the inside of the rotor, and is sprayed out together with the gas through the holes 9 in the side of the rotor. In this manner, very close contact is established between the gas and the metal, first in the holes and in the side wall of the rotor, and then between the gas bubbles and the molten metal.

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Several inert gases can be used together, such as argon, or nitrogen or one or more active gases, such as chlorine or freon 12. Also oxygen must be regarded as an active gas. In certain cases, it can also be expedient to make use of a mixture of active and passive gases. The

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5 gas may also be heated to above the temperature of the liquid. The
gas bubbles will then contract in the liquid, and we will thus achieve
a finer distribution of the gas.

10 If the apparatus in fig. 2 had been enclosed where the molten metal
enters and leaves the vessel 1, treatment would have to have been
batchwise. A unit could be placed under vacuum, and the gas added
through the rotor under the surface of the liquid.

15 Example 2

Fig. 3 illustrates another example of how treatment can be carried out
in flowing metal. This process concerns the refining of molten metal
in a casting shop trough (launder).

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The molten metal 11 flows into the vessel 12, with rotor 13.
This has holes 14 above the surrounding metal surface 15. Through the
rotating shaft 17 for the rotor 13, gas is fed into the rotor, and
will react with the molten metal in that both gas and metal are slung
25 out through the holes into the surrounding metal reservoir which is
emptied out of the system. The system can be enclosed - not shown
here - thus protecting the molten metal against the atmosphere.

30 Example 3

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The method can, with advantage, be used to treat molten metal, for
example in a holding furnace, which is the case with aluminium, in a
ladle or the like. In fig. 4 we see an application in which the
liquid - molten metal - is sprayed out over the surface of the
35 surrounding liquid. In fig. 5, the liquid is thrown out through
the side holes under the surface of the surrounding liquid. In both

- 5 cases, the gas is forced out together with the liquid, ensuring close contact between these two phases.

Example 4

- 10 When the liquid, as shown in fig. 4, is thrown out beyond the surface of the surrounding metal, and subsequently removed, the method can also be used for producing metal granules. Fig. 6 shows how the metal in the crucible 20, with the metal 21, through the rotor 22 is thrown out through the holes 23 and caused to solidify in an atmosphere of
15 air or inert gas, the granules 24 produced being collected in a hopper 25 and removed from the apparatus.

Example 5

- 20 A number of variants can be envisaged here, for example as shown in fig. 7. Around the vessel in which the liquid - the metal - is treated, there is a grating 26 through which an inert gas is blown with such velocity that the granules are carried over into a
25 collecting vessel.

Example 6

- For special purposes, for example granulating molten magnesium, the magnesium granules can be fed onto a rotating disk 27 which
30 is kept covered with a molten salt, see fig. 8.

Example 7

- 35 It was required to refine 66 kg of commercially pure aluminium in ten minutes. The rotor used had an external diameter of 80 mm and was

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equipped with blades on the outside from the bottom up to the side holes. Refining was performed with a gas flow of 195 litres per hour, i.e. 0.49 litres per kg of metal. The gas used was argon. The rotor revolved at 350 r.p.m. The untreated metal contained hydrogen somewhat in excess of 0.15 ppm measured with a Telegas instrument. The hydrogen concentration in the treated metal was measured in a corresponding manner, and was less than 0.06 ppm.

15 Example 8

66 kg of commercially pure aluminium was refined with argon at 150 litres per hour, i.e. 0.38 litres per kg of metal. The rotor used here was smooth on the inside and the outside, and revolved at 450 r.p.m. The hydrogen content in the untreated metal was 0.29 ppm measured with a Telegas instrument. After refining for ten minutes, the hydrogen concentration was measured to be 0.09 ppm.

Example 9

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A trial was conducted to demonstrate the procedure for granulating molten metal. Tin was melted in an iron crucible, 25 cm high, and with a diameter of 18 cm. A piece had been cut away from the side of the crucible, from the top, down to 8 cm over the bottom of the crucible, in such a manner that there was an open sector of about 90° in the crucible. A cylindrical stainless steel rotor was used, 8 cm in diameter and 8 cm high. The rotor had a circular hole in the bottom, 3 cm in diameter, and a row of holes in the side wall 5 cm over the bottom of the rotor. The diameter of the holes in the side wall was 2 mm. The rotor was placed in the molten tin in such a manner that the side holes were above the surface of the surrounding

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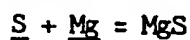
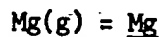
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metal. Under rotation, metal drops were sprayed out from the holes in the side wall of the rotor. The drops which escaped through the open sector in the side wall solidified to granules. The size of the granules is highly dependent upon the holes in the side wall. In this trial the granules had a diameter of about 2 mm. The rotor revolved at 700 r.p.m.

As may be seen from the above, the method and the rotor can be used as a continuously operating product-improving element in a production line.

The method is very suitable for, for example, desulphuring pig iron, after adjustment, in that solid or molten magnesium is added to the pig iron melt through a tube in the rotor's shaft. The magnesium vaporizes inside the rotor, and disperses in gaseous form in the surrounding melt. The following reactions take place in the melt.



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S indicates that the element is dissolved in the metal melt. The method is also suitable for desulphuring with other desulphuring agents such as, for example, Na_2CO_3 .

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Fig. 9 shows how the apparatus is assembled.

1. Input of solid or molten magnesium
2. Gas connection
3. Pulley wheel for driving rotor
4. Hollow shaft for driving rotor

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5. Bearing housing
6. Water-cooled copper tube for magnesium feed
7. Rotor
- 10 8. Paraboloid of revolution
9. Pig iron melt
10. Valve

15 The following are some examples of the desulfuring of pig iron by adding magnesium granules with a diameter of 1-2 mm through tube 6. A small amount of argon was used as a vehicle gas to provide stable conditions. 10 grms of mg granules were added at a time, and samples taken after each addition. The rotor used was made of graphite and had an external diameter of 80 mm. The rotor revolved at about 600 rpm.

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Example 10

25 To a pig iron melt of 193 kg, 30 grms of Mg granules were added. At the beginning of the experiment, the sulphur content was 0.014 %. After the addition of the 30 grams of Mg granules, the sulphur content had fallen to 0.005 %. This is about 94 % of the theoretical maximum yield for magnesium.

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Example 12

To a pig iron melt of 180 kg, 40 grams of Mg granules were added. At the start of the experiment, the sulphur content was 0.042 %. The value after injection was 0.017 %. This is about 94 % of the theoretical maximum yield for magnesium.

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Example 13

10 To a pig iron melt of 200 kg, 40 grams of Mg granules were added. At the beginning of the experiment, the sulphur content was 0.013 %. After injection, the figure was 0.006 %. This is about 40 % of the theoretical maximum yield for magnesium.

15 The method is not limited to the addition of magnesium. Also other refining additives can be used, such as sodium, sodium carbonate or lime.

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C L A I M S

- 5 1. Method of treating a liquid which is caused to rotate
inside a hollow body with holes (8,9,14,23) in the bottom
and the side, a rotor (5,13,23), which is driven by a
vertical hollow shaft (7,17), which holds the rotor fully
or partly submerged in the liquid in a vessel (1,12,20),
10 with holes in the side under the surface of the liquid,
characterized in that the liquid is subjected to a
chemico-physical treatment whilst it is being forced out
through the holes (9,14,23) in the side wall of the
rotor (5,13,23), and immediately after this.
- 15 2. Method according to claim 1, characterized in that the
treatment is the simultaneous addition of one or more
inert gases, such as argon or nitrogen, or one or more
active gases, such as chlorine or freon 12, or the
20 simultaneous addition of one or several passive or active
gases through the hollow drive shaft (7,17) to the rotor
(5,13,23).
- 25 3. Method according to claims 1 and 2, characterized in that
the treatment is the addition of oxygen.
4. Method according to claims 1 and 2, characterized in that
the entire unit is placed under vacuum.
- 30 5. Method according to claims 1 and 2, characterized in that
the entire unit is placed under vacuum, and that gas is
added through the hollow drive shaft (7,17).
- 35 6. Application of the method according to claims 1 - 5,
characterized in that the liquid is molten metal.

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7. Application of the method according to claims 1 - 5, characterized in that the liquid is molten aluminium or an aluminium alloy.
- 10 8. Application according to claims 1 - 5, characterized in that the liquid is water, or an aqueous suspension such as sewage.
- 15 9. Method according to claim 1, characterized in that the treatment is the addition of solids or liquids such as metallic magnesium, sodium, sodium carbonate, lime or similar materials to refine the liquid to be treated.
- 20 10. Application of the method accordig to claim 9, characterized in that the liquid is molten iron or iron alloys.

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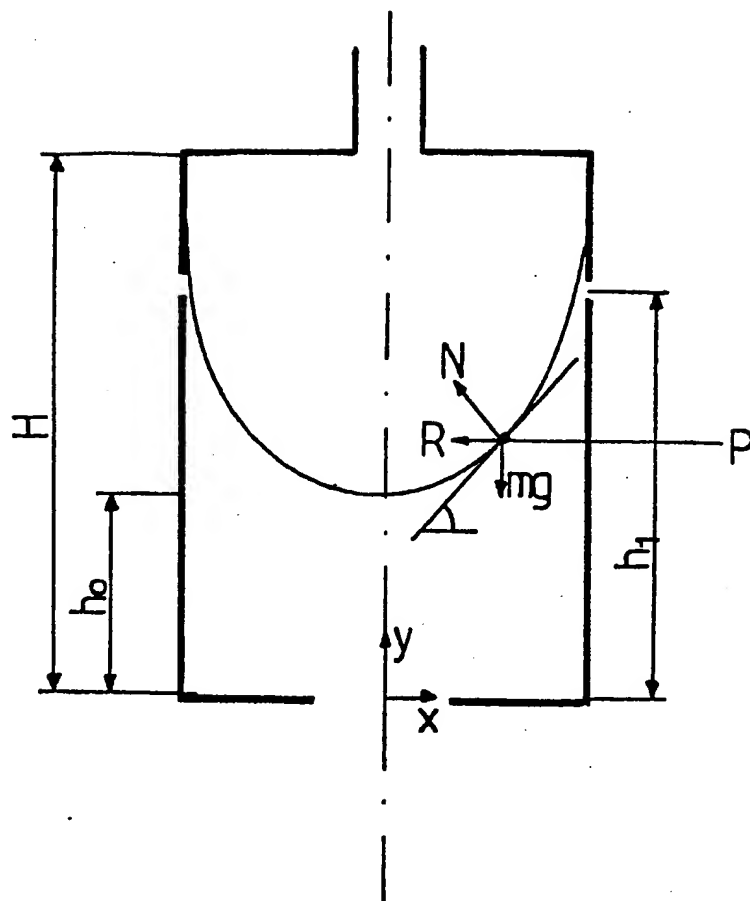


Fig. 1

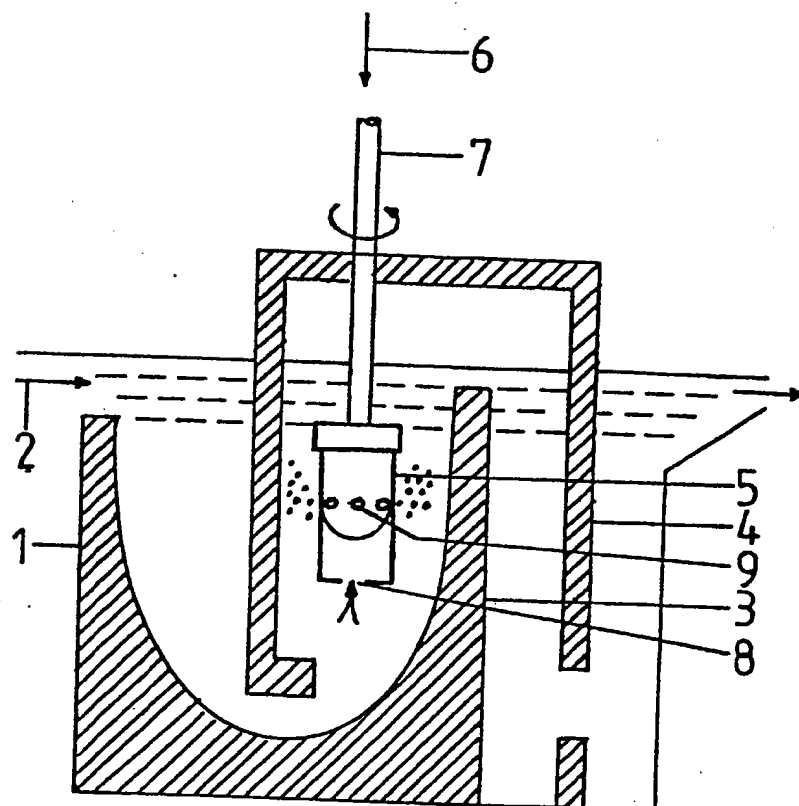


Fig. 2

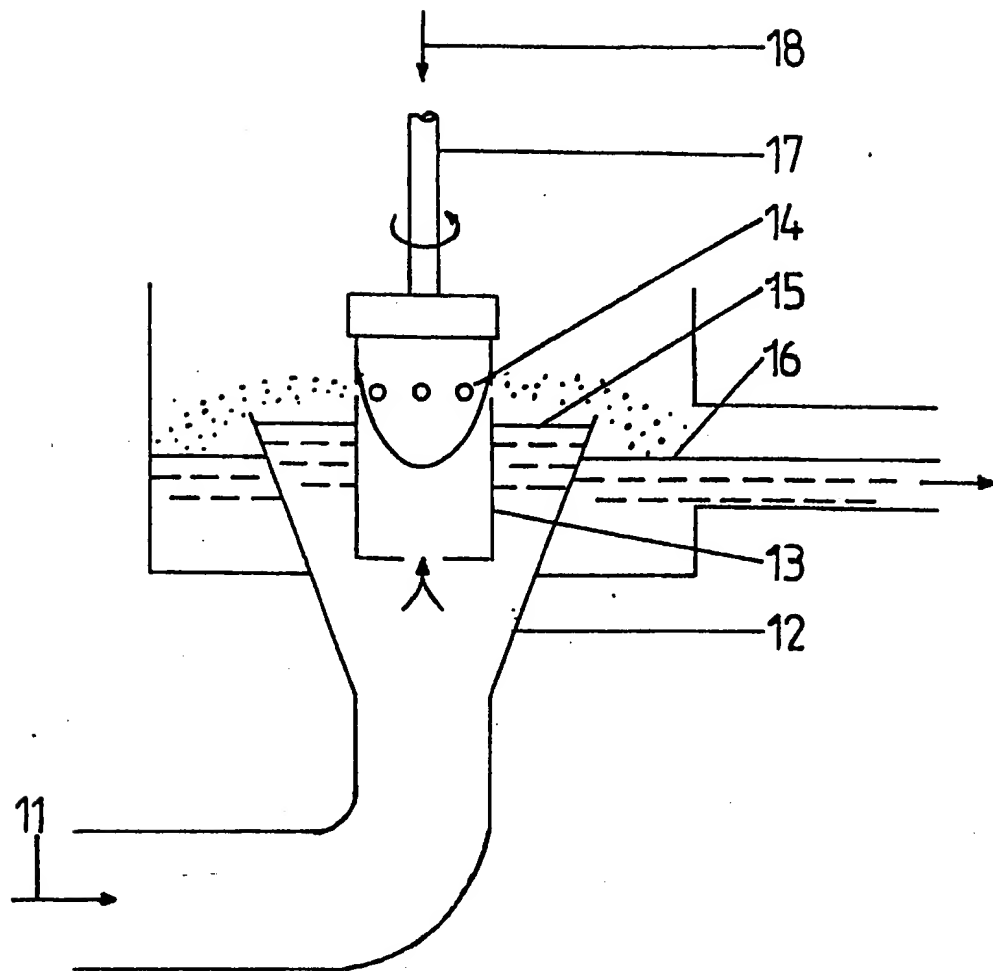


Fig. 3

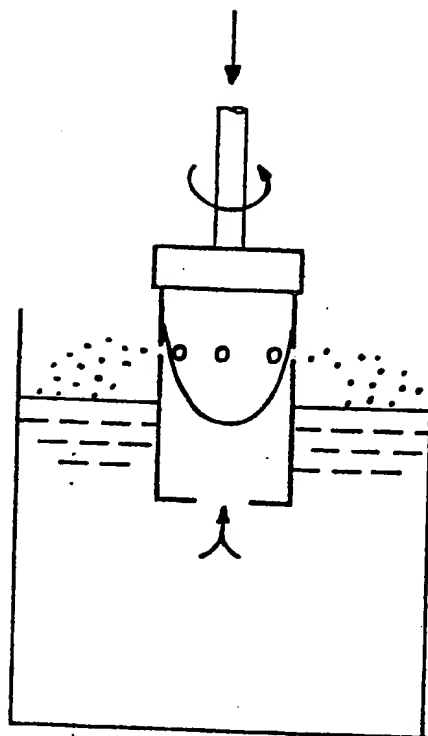


Fig. 4

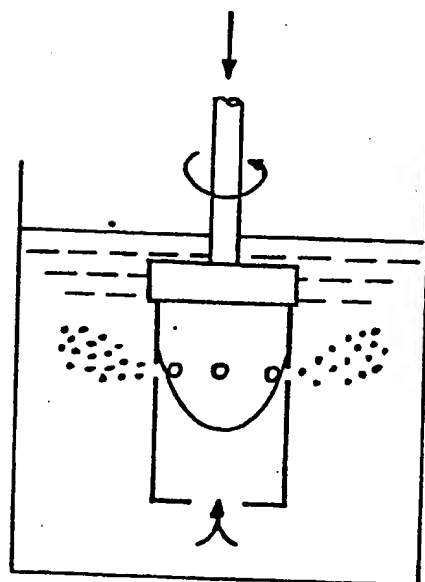


Fig. 5

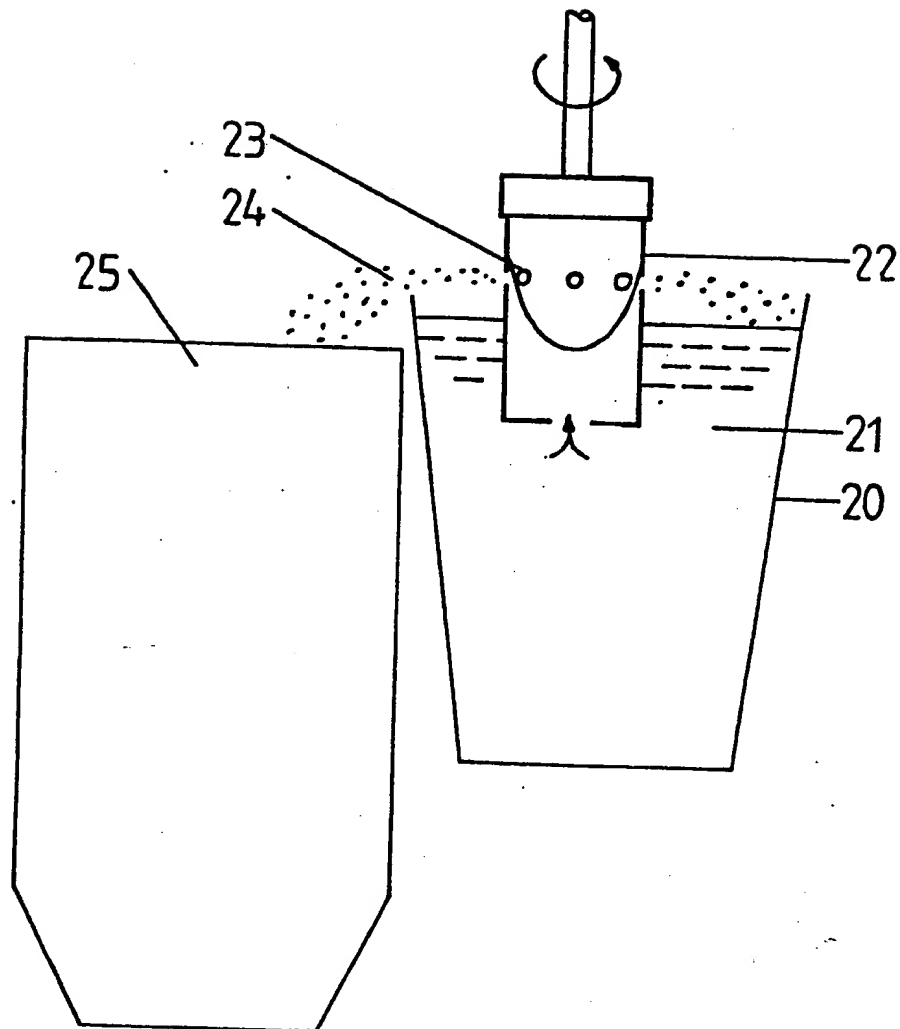


Fig. 6

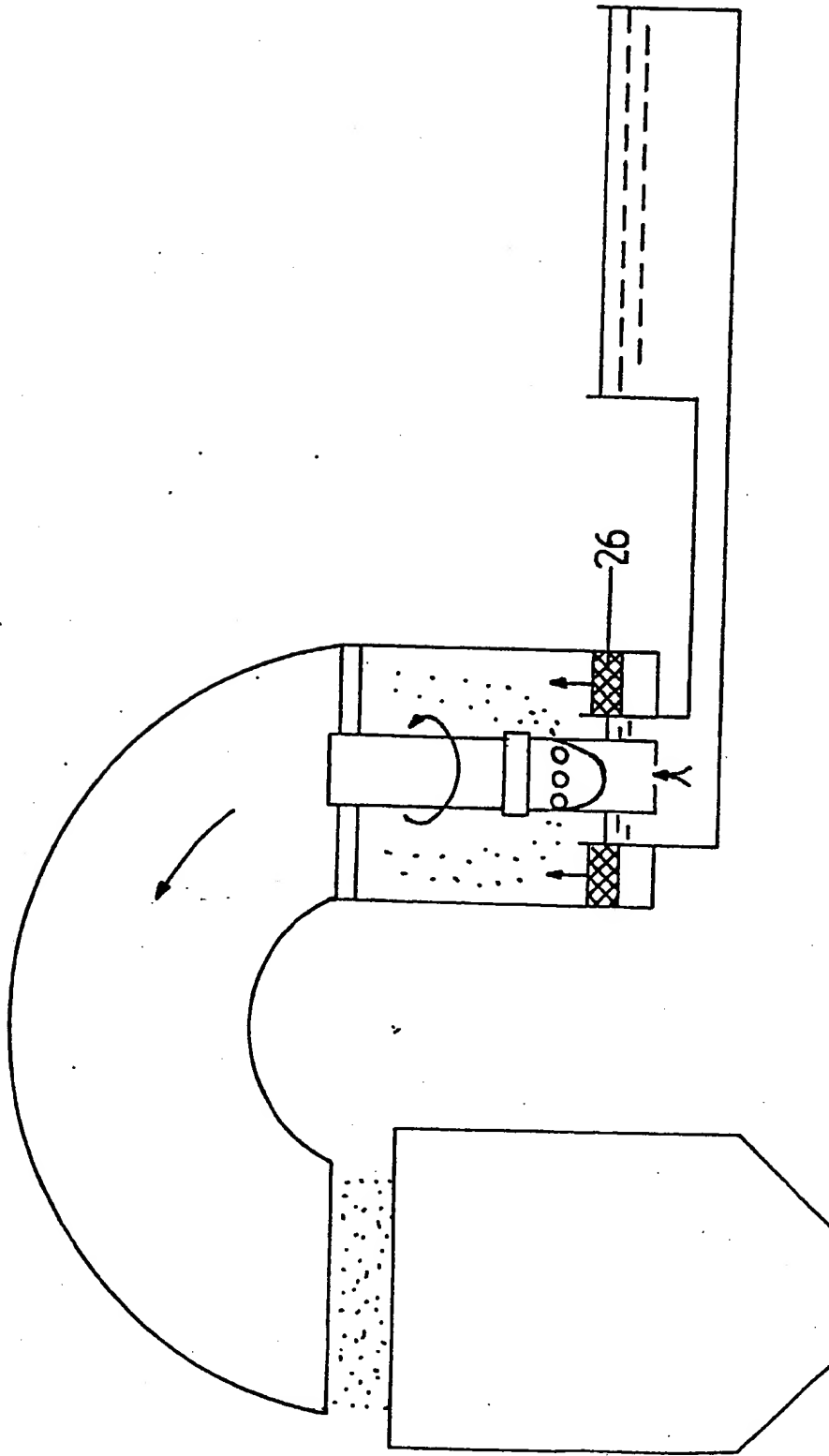


Fig. 7

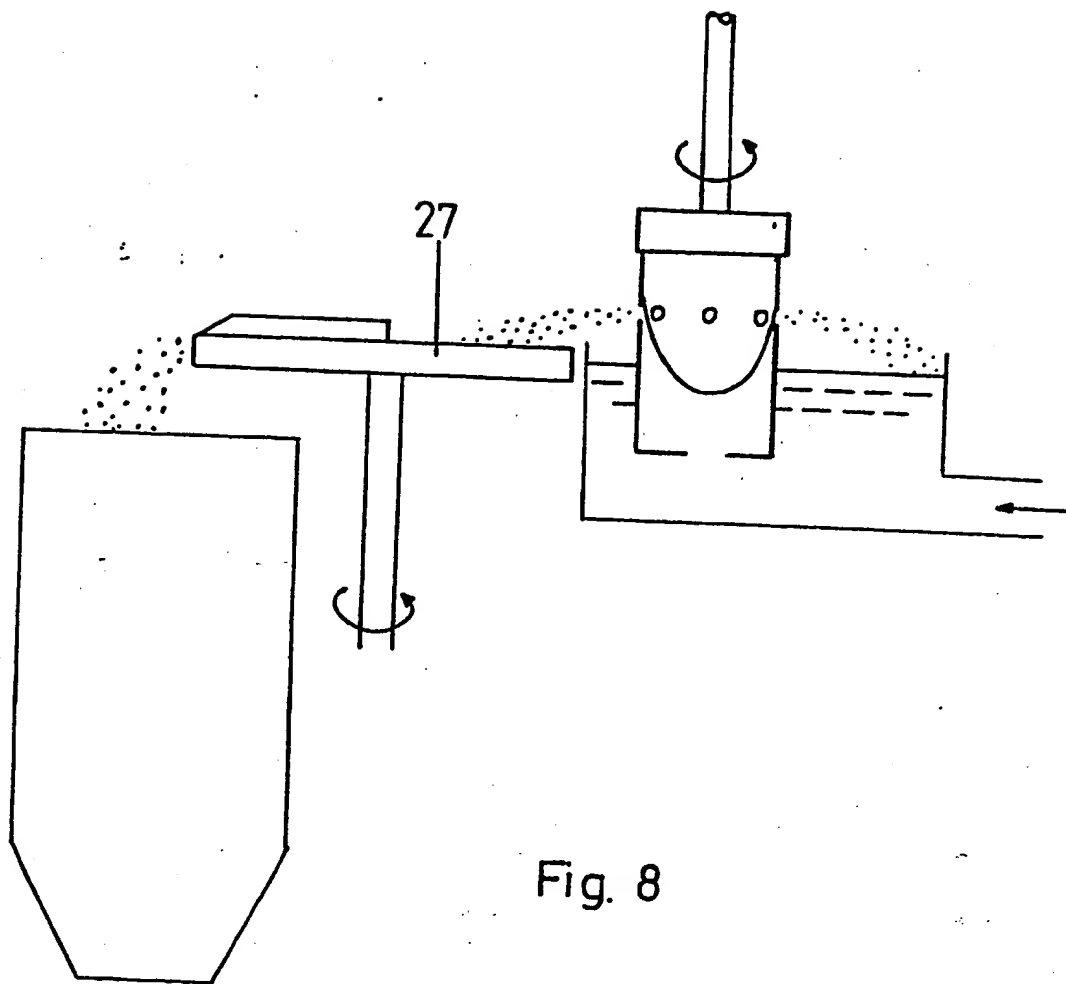
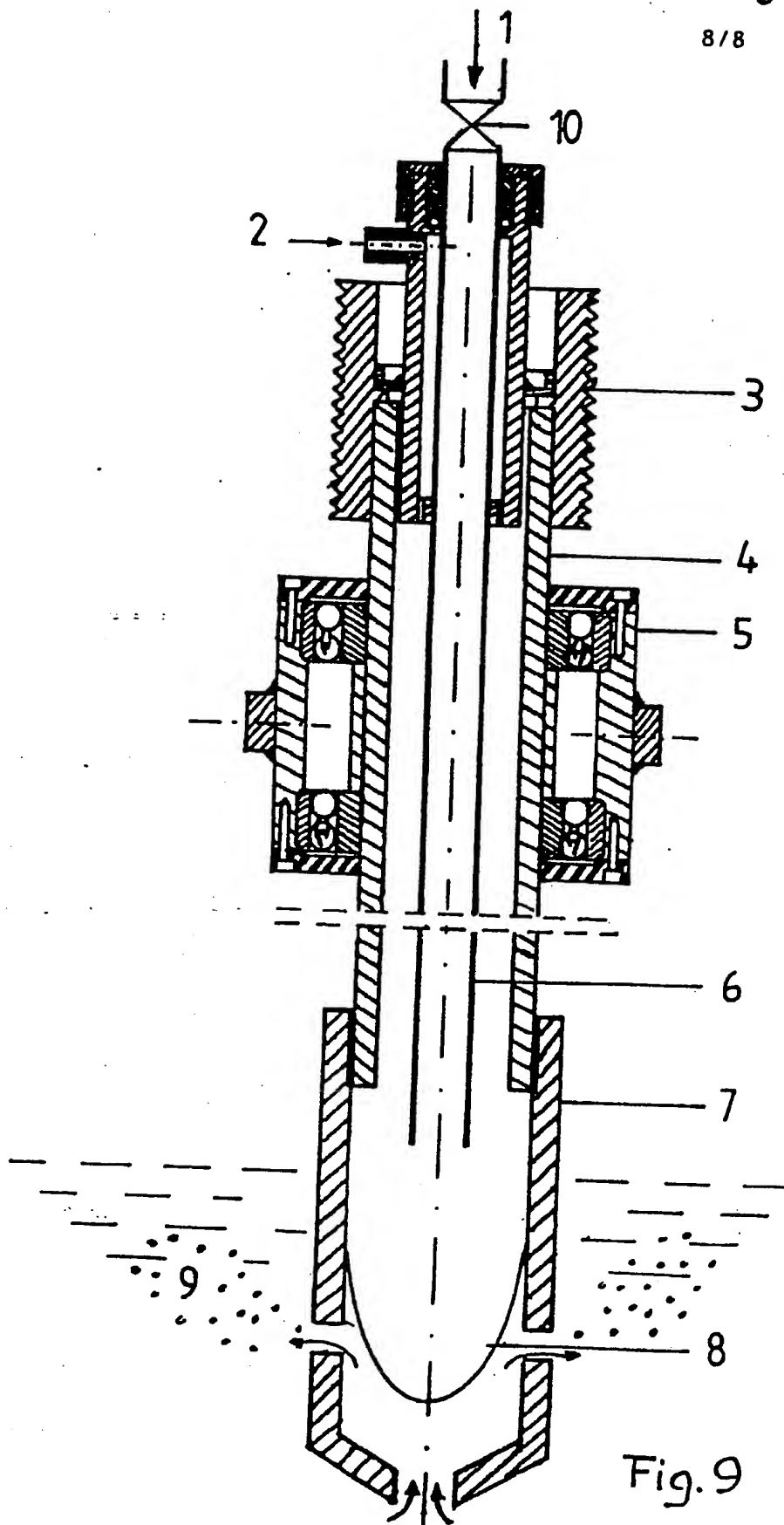


Fig. 8





European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

0151434
Application number

EP 85 10 0671

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. 4)
X	LU-A- 60 764 (CENTRE NATIONAL DE RECHERCHES) * Figures; claims *	1,2,7 9,10	F 27 D 23/04 C 22 B 9/05 C 22 B 21/00 C 21 C 1/02 C 02 F 3/20
Y	US-A-3 278 295 (ÖSTBERG et al.) * Figures; claims *	1,4-6 9,10	
Y	DE-B-1 190 479 (ÖSTBERG) * Figures; claims; column 3, line 50 - column 4, line 34 *	1,4-6 9,10	
Y	DE-A-2 607 963 (METALLGESELLSCHAFT)	1,9	
Y	US-A-3 743 263 (SZEKELY) * Claims * & NO - A - 137 601 (Cat. Y,D)	1,8	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl. 4)
Y	DE-B-1 285 098 (WINTER) * Claims * & NO - A - 133 531 (Cat. Y,D)	1,9,10	C 21 C C 22 B C 02 F F 27 D B 01 F
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 26-04-1985	Examiner OBERWALLENEY R.P.L.I
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			